

**In the United States Court of Federal Claims**  
**OFFICE OF SPECIAL MASTERS**

**No. 03-1468V**

**Filed: 24 June 2009**

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SALLY and RAYMOND EVERHART, \*

Individually and as Next Friends of \*

HALIE RAE EVERHART, a minor, \*

\*,

Petitioners, \*

\*,

v. \*

\*,

SECRETARY OF HEALTH \*

AND HUMAN SERVICES, \*

\*,

Respondent. \*

\* \* \* \* \*

**UNPUBLISHED**

**DECISION AND ORDER GRANTING MOTION TO DISMISS  
PURSUANT TO VACCINE RULE 8(d) AND RCFC 12<sup>1</sup>**

Petitioner filed this Petition on 12 June 2003, alleging vaccine-related injuries (Autism and/or other developmental delays) resulting from a series of administrations of the Hepatitis B, DTP, IPV, Haemophilus Influenza B, Rotavirus, Varicella, Prevnar, and/or MMR vaccines between 9 November 1998 and 14 March 2001. *See* Petition at 1-2. On 22 July 2008, Respondent filed a “Statement Regarding Jurisdiction,” in which Respondent stated that the records filed were unclear regarding onset of symptoms for calculating when the Petition should have been timely filed. On 3 October 2008, this case was transferred to the Undersigned’s Chambers. In due course, the Court ordered Petitioners to file detailed affidavits to fill in the gaps in the medical records to tie onset to a specific date range. On 6 April 2009, Petitioners filed an unsigned, unsworn statement regarding their recollection of events, noting that Halie experienced “extreme” changes in “her behaviors and personality” following her first MMR vaccination on 2 February 2000:

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<sup>1</sup> Petitioners are reminded that, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 300aa-12(d)(4) and Vaccine Rule 18(b), a petitioner has 14 days from the date of this ruling within which to request redaction “of any information furnished by that party (1) that is trade secret or commercial or financial information and is privileged or confidential, or (2) that are medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of privacy.” Vaccine Rule 18(b). Otherwise, “the entire decision” may be made available to the public per the E-Government Act of 2002, Pub. L. No. 107-347, 116 Stat. 2899, 2913 (Dec. 17, 2002).

Within 48 hours Halie lost any speech that she had gained and even the slightest touch by anything would send her over the edge. Within one week ... she began self-harm behavior that would range from scratching and biting herself to full-fledged fits of rage...

In reviewing this case, the Undersigned Special Master reminds the parties that he “may decide a case on the basis of written filings without an evidentiary hearing.” Vaccine Rule 8(d), first part.<sup>2</sup>

Two particular subsections of the Vaccine Act control the issue of timely filing:

In the case of ... a vaccine set forth in the Vaccine Injury Table which is administered after October 1, 1988, if a vaccine-related injury occurred as a result of the administration of such vaccine, no petition may be filed for compensation under the Program for such injury after the expiration of 36 months after the date of the occurrence of the first symptom or manifestation of onset or of the significant aggravation of such injury.

42 U.S.C. § 300aa-16(a)(2).<sup>3</sup>

If at any time the Vaccine Injury Table is revised and the effect of such revision is to permit an individual who was not, before such revision, eligible to seek compensation under the Program, or to significantly increase the likelihood of obtaining compensation, such person may ... file a petition for such compensation not later than 2 years after the effective date of the revision, except that no compensation may be provided under the Program with respect to a vaccine-related injury or death covered under the revision of the table if ... the vaccine-related injury occurred more than 8 years before the date of the revision of the table.

§ 16(b).

The essential rule that these statutory provisions set forth can be summated thusly: If a petitioner receives a vaccine that is already on the Vaccine Injury Table,<sup>4</sup> generally the petitioner must file the petition pertaining thereto before 36 months pass from the date of “onset” or lose the

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<sup>2</sup> The first part of Vaccine Rule 8(d) reads:

The special master may decide a case on the basis of written filings without an evidentiary hearing.

The language of the Rule continues as follows:

In addition, the special master may decide a case on summary judgment, adopting procedures set forth in RCFC 56 modified to the needs of the case.

<sup>3</sup> The statutory provisions governing the Vaccine Act are found in 42 U.S.C. §§300aa-10 *et seq.* (West 1991 & Supp. 1997). Hereinafter, reference will be to the relevant subsection of 42 U.S.C.A. §300aa.

<sup>4</sup> 42 C.F.R. § 100.3(a), hereinafter referred to as “the Table.”

right to file the petition; however, if the petitioner has received a vaccine that is subsequently added to the Table, the petitioner may file the petition pertaining thereto within two years of that addition, but may only do so if the vaccine at issue was received eight years or less before that addition.

In this case, the general, 36-month rule applies, inasmuch as all of the vaccines administered to Halie, as enumerated by the Petition, were added to the Table prior to the administrations of those vaccines to her. See 42 C.F.R. § 100.3(c). The issue then becomes whether the Petition was filed before 36 months had expired “from the date of the occurrence of the first symptom or manifestation of onset or of the significant aggravation of such injury.” § 16(a)(2).

In ruling on a motion to dismiss based on the Petition and accompanying exhibits (*see* Vaccine Rule 2(e)(1)), brought pursuant to Vaccine Rule 8(d) and RCFC 12 (as with FRCP 12), the deciding court “must accept as true the allegations in the [petition] and must construe such facts in the light most favorable to the nonmoving party.” *Nelson Const. Co. v. United States*, 79 Fed. Cl. 81 (2007), citing *Scheuer v. Rhodes*, 416 U.S. 232, 236, 94 S.Ct. 1683, 40 L.Ed. 2d 90 (1974); *Reynolds v. Army & Air Force Exch. Serv.*, 846 F. 2d 746, 747 (Fed. Cir.1988). Therefore, in ruling on this Motion without the taking of evidence, the Court will view the date of onset for this Petition as the latest possible date, so as to construe the facts alleged therein in the light most favorable to Petitioner.

In order for the Petition to have been timely filed, onset of the injury alleged had to have occurred on or after 12 June 2000. However, Petitioners’ own recollection of events place the onset of a radical change signaling the injury complained of in the Petition in *early February 2000*. On matters such as this, deep contemplation is unnecessary. As the Petition was filed outside of the statutory limitations period, the Petition is untimely.

Accordingly, there is no reasonable alternative but to **DISMISS** this Petition. In the absence of the filing of a motion for review, filed pursuant to Vaccine Rule 23 within 30 days of this date, **the clerk shall forthwith enter judgment** in accordance herewith.

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

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**Richard B. Abell**  
Special Master